

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT 50X1-HUM
 CD NO.

COUNTRY Rumania
 SUBJECT Economic - Metallurgy, industrial, machinery
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Bucharest
 DATE PUBLISHED 12 - 22 Mar 1953
 LANGUAGE Rumanian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953
 DATE DIST. 24 Aug 1953
 NO. OF PAGES 3
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Munca (Name of paper changed from Viata Sindicala on 17 Mar 53).

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RUMANIA'S METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

RUMANIAN METALLURGICAL PLANTS ADOPT KOLESOV METHOD -- Bucharest, Munca, 17 Mar 53

The Kolesov method of cutting metals was recently adopted at the Infratirea factory in Oradea. The first trial was made on a piston 51 centimeters in diameter. This process ordinarily takes 90 minutes; however, with the new lathe, the piston was cut in 15 minutes, thus saving 75 minutes of working time. Another experiment was made on a steel bar measuring 120 millimeters in diameter. The blade of the lathe cut 3.5 millimeters per revolution, 4 millimeters deep, and reached a speed of 100 revolutions per minute. After several more trials, the revolutions per minute were increased to 140 and the depth of the cut to 6 millimeters.

Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 12 Mar 53

The Kolesov method of cutting metals, first introduced into Rumania by Nicolae Vasu, famous lathe operator, is being adopted at present in all factories of Rumania. For example, the Grivita Rosie factory adopted the method and reached a speed of 475 revolutions per minute. This resulted in overfulfillment of the production norm by 160 percent.

Workers of the Sovrom-utilaj-petrolifer factory in Targoviste also adopted the Kolesov method and increased labor productivity by 400 percent for some items. The Flamura Rosie factory in Arad first applied this method on 2 March 1953 and achieved remarkable successes in production.

Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 13 Mar 53

Factories throughout Rumania are adopting the Kolesov method of cutting metals, first introduced in Rumania by Stakhanovite Nicolae Vasu. By applying this method, workers succeeded in increasing the advance per revolution by 2 millimeters and in reaching a speed of 600 revolutions per minute. Similar results were obtained at numerous other factories.

- 1 -

STATE		CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL		DISTRIBUTION					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI								

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

However, some enterprises still have old lathes which turn only a few revolutions per minute and therefore cannot be used in the new rapid cutting process. In order to extend the Kolesov method on a large scale, it will be necessary to work diligently and to eliminate all former work methods.

Workers of the Sovrom-utilaj-petrolifer factory in Resita realized that they have to adopt the methods of Soviet Stakhanovites in order to attain maximum successes. Some workers took interest in the new method of intensive metal cutting. Using the blade according to the Kolesov method, workers were able to cut metals deeper and faster than before. The material used was forged steel Ol. C. 35, and the results attained were 295 revolutions per minute, a depth of 3 to 4 millimeters and an advance of 1.21 millimeters per revolution. Similar results were reported at Fabrica Veche de Masine (The Old Machine Factory).

Bucharest, Munca, 22 Mar 53

In the fight to complete the Five-Year Plan in 4 years, many of the Soviet work methods will have to be adopted in full. This is especially true of the Kolesov lathe-operating method. This method involves a new type of blade, which can increase the depth of the cut from 3 millimeters to 5 or 6 millimeters. Workers of the Electromotor factory in Timisoara made their first test on a 680 millimeter axle with a diameter of 90 millimeters. With this blade, the cutting time was reduced first from the usual 60 minutes to 20 minutes, then to 13 minutes, and finally to 8 minutes.

At the Matyas Rakosi factory, a test was conducted on a piston whose measurements were 200 millimeters in diameter and 200 millimeters in length. The advance was 0.5 millimeters per revolution in the past, but the new lathe allowed an advance of 1.25 millimeters per revolution. At the Dinamo factory, the average advance on an electric motor used to be 0.5 millimeters in 420 minutes */sic/*. The present average is 3 millimeters per revolution. In order to achieve such worthy successes, all lathe operators must be thoroughly trained. The speed must be increased very gradually, by half millimeters at a time, and it must be closely correlated with the number of revolutions per minute.

Yet, conservative elements still exist in some enterprises. These elements want to undermine the progress of the Kolesov method. At the Electromotor factory in Timisoara, for example, Constantin Balan, engineer and technological chief, was not interested in adopting the Kolesov method, even after observing its rare possibilities. His objection was that it might lead to deterioration of equipment. At the Dinamo factory in Bucharest, similar difficulties arose. The chief of a section in which the experiment was conducted ridiculed the whole procedure and told the workers to concern themselves only with the production plan. Only after direct intervention on the part of the enterprise committee, and of Minister Gaston Marin, was the Kolesov method adopted in full by the Dinamo factory.

GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ FACTORY FOLLOWS WORK SCHEDULES -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 13 Mar 53

Following the Third Congress of Labor Unions, steel workers of the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej steel combine were able to notice even the slightest shortcomings existing in their sections. They realized that postponement of work to the last part of the plan period is detrimental both to production and to the quality of work. The first brigades to improve their production, by following schedules closely, were brigades 2 and 4. These surpassed their norms by as much as 26.2 percent from 1 to 9 March.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

IMPROVEMENTS AT GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ FACTORY -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 16 Mar 53

Among the many pledges that workers of the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej factory in Hunedoara are constantly making is the pledge for greater conservation of materials. Consequently, workers of the Siemens-Martin section conserved material valued at 99,538 lei, in the period from 1 to 28 February. In the same period, workers of the other furnace sections conserved materials valued at 35,057 lei.

Bucharest, Munca, 22 Mar 53

The 1953 collective contract was recently signed at the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej metallurgical combine in Hunedoara. One of the provisions of this contract was the building of 300 new apartments for workers.

IOSIF RANGHET FACTORY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 14 Mar 53

The workers, engineers, and leaders in production at the Iosif Ranghet factory in Arad are constantly striving to apply Soviet methods in their work. Workers constructing lathes have already completed the work for the third quarter of 1954. The main reason for this outstanding success was the competition in which they have been engaging for the past several months. All workers pledged to do everything in their power to complete the Five-Year Plan in four years.

IMB ENTERPRISES SURPASS QUOTAS -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 16 Mar 53

Following the Third Congress of Trade Unions, workers of IMB (Intreprinderile Metalurgice Banatene, Metallurgical Enterprises of the Banat) in Timisoara started intensive efforts to complete the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Some lathe operators are consistently producing 325 percent above the quota. This achievement is due largely to the increased technical knowledge of the workers.

OTELUL ROSU SURPASSES PLAN -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 14 Mar 53

Important successes were registered at the Otelul Rosu factory in February 1953. Metal parts workers succeeded in manufacturing 80 percent more pieces than called for by the production plan. Leading all others was a brigade which reduced the number of rejects by 61 percent.

PROGRESUL FACTORY IMPROVES METHODS -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 13 Mar 53

Workers of the Progresul factory in Braila are increasing the number of charges prepared daily. At the same time, the workers are striving to increase the quality of the products. Attention must be given to material selected for smelting and to the quality of the sand that is used in smelting. Regular chemical analyses of the sand must be made. The factory recently established a commission, composed of technicians, which investigates the causes of all rejects in the plant. Following the activities of this committee, rejects for February were reduced by 2.2 percent.

23 AUGUST FACTORY OVERCOMES DIFFICULTIES -- Bucharest, Munca, 18 Mar 53

Brigades of the 23 August factory in Bucharest are increasing production as a result of better labor organization. Workers of the smelting section showed particular progress in their work.

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL